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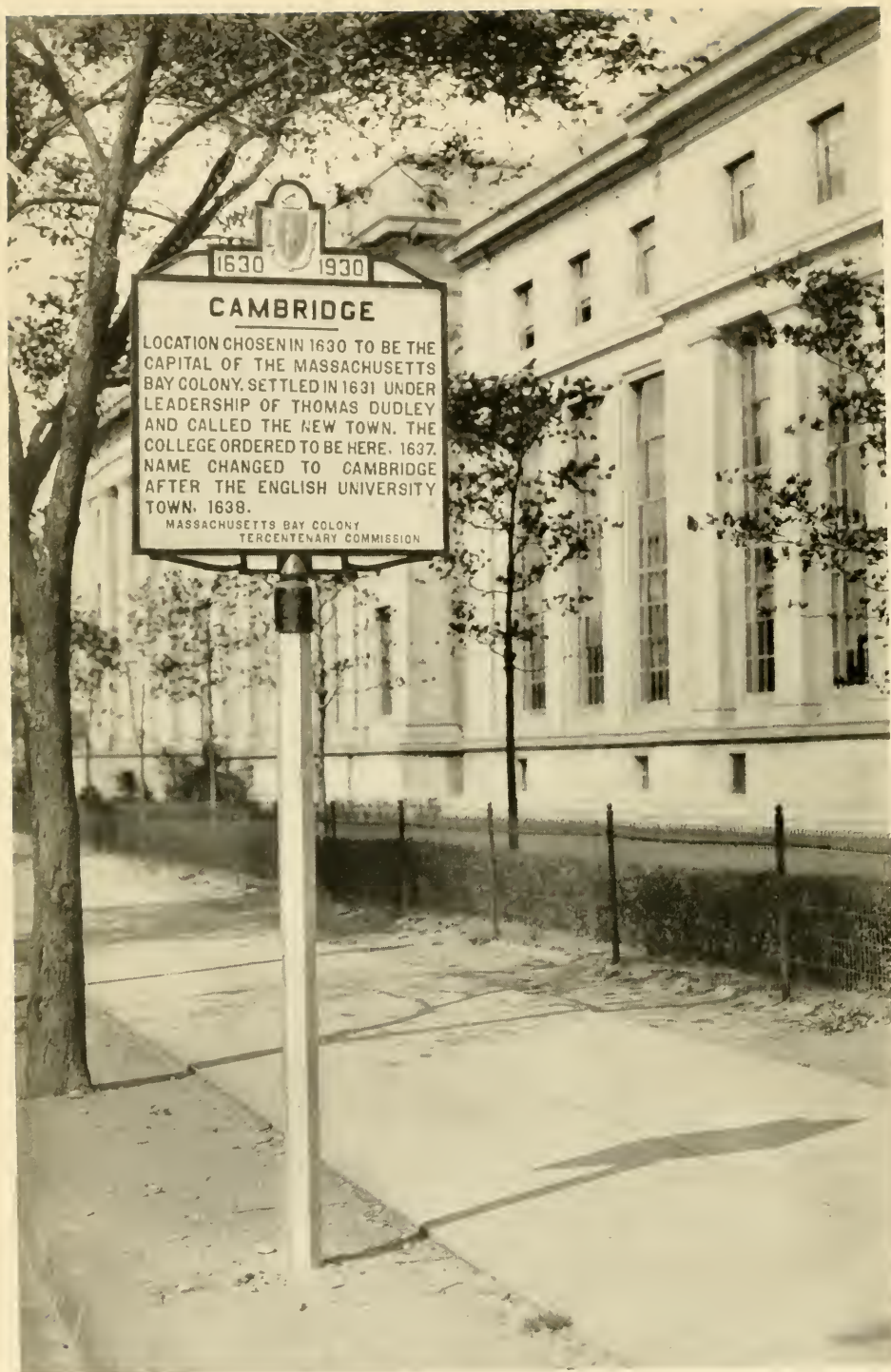












THE FIRST CAPITAL OF THE COLONY  
( *A Marker in a City Street* )



Massachusetts. Special Commission on the  
"Celebration of the Tercentenary of the  
Founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony."

# HISTORICAL MARKERS

*Erected by*

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY  
TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

TEXT OF INSCRIPTIONS

AS REVISED BY

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WITH A FOREWORD BY

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON

*Librarian of Boston Athenaeum*



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON • MCMXXX



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THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
OF MASSACHUSETTS

*"No labor of historian, no eloquence of orator, will stir the heart of youth to the love of country, and a desire to emulate the great deeds of the past, like a visit to the spot which has been familiar with the presence of great men, or the scene where great deeds have been enacted."*

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY  
TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

*appointed by*

HIS EXCELLENCY FRANK G. ALLEN

Governor of the Commonwealth

---

HERBERT PARKER, Lancaster  
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\* Appointed June 27, 1930 vice Wellington Wells, resigned

† Appointed March 5, 1930 vice Henry V. Cunningham, deceased

‡ Appointed March 19, 1930 vice A. C. Ratschesky, resigned

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## *An Introduction*

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*The travellers who shall pass by the many storied ways through the lands of the Puritan occupations in the ancient days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, may now read on tablets set by roadsides or in city streets the tales which the ocean shores, the hills, the fields, the churches, the garrison houses and the old hearthstones, have to tell of the heroism, of the romance and of the tragedies, and of the unfaltering faith, of the ancestors of our Commonwealth.*

*These waymarks of our history, as the following pages of this book disclose, have been provided for, by enactment of the Massachusetts General Court, with the sympathetic approval of His Excellency the Governor, directing the State Department of Public Works to procure, erect and maintain, the permanent monuments, which are now established in form, and in place, as determined by the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission.*

*To Frank Roe Batchelder, a member and Vice-Chairman of that Commission, is to be accorded the commendation which the consummation of this very interesting, appropriate and lasting feature of the State's Tercentenary commemoration, has so well merited. Every detail of the design, manufacture and erection of the existing tablets has, with the generous coöperation of the Department of Public Works, been carried forward, under his constant oversight.*

*His colleagues in a common public service with him, commend this excellent example of his efficiency in that service, to the favorable judgment of his fellow citizens and to the interested readers of this memorial publication.*

HERBERT PARKER,  
*Chairman, Massachusetts Bay Colony  
Tercentenary Commission.*

## RESOLVES OF 1930, CHAPTER 10

### RESOLVE AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TO ERECT SIGNS AND MARKERS AT HISTORIC PLACES

*Resolved*, The department of public works is hereby authorized to prepare and erect suitable signs and markers, including such as may be submitted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission, with suitable inscriptions thereon, indicating the ancient ways of the Puritan times and the structures or places relating to or associated with the early settlements within the commonwealth. After erection, these signs and markers shall be maintained by said department from appropriations made for the maintenance of highways. For such purpose said department may expend a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars to be paid from item six hundred and eighty-eight of the general appropriation act of the current year.

*Approved March 26, 1930*

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## Foreword

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*The historic spots of the Commonwealth which the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission has marked by inscriptions, are associated with events in the lives of our people. They are silent witnesses, and only as they rekindle in us a veneration for the pioneers of a new country are they worthy of our attention.*

*The reader will find in the pages of this book tales of adventure, stories of suffering, and records of death nobly met. But these are not the only chronicles to be found within. Here are reminders of labor that made a tree-clad land a vista of plowed fields, green meadows, and cultivated lawns and flowers; reminders of home life and domestic virtues, of industry, of public service, and of faith in God. The happiness of a people finds expression in brick, in clapboard, and in stone, as well as in literature and in art.*

*On the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Cathedral, is the admonition—If you would see his monument look about you. In much the same spirit the visitor to New England is now urged to make real to himself the heroism and self-sacrifice of the founders of our Commonwealth by a sympathetic and understanding study of the visible memorials which they have left to us. But let us remember that the glory of past achievement is no better than ashes unless it lights the fire of patriotic endeavor.*

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.



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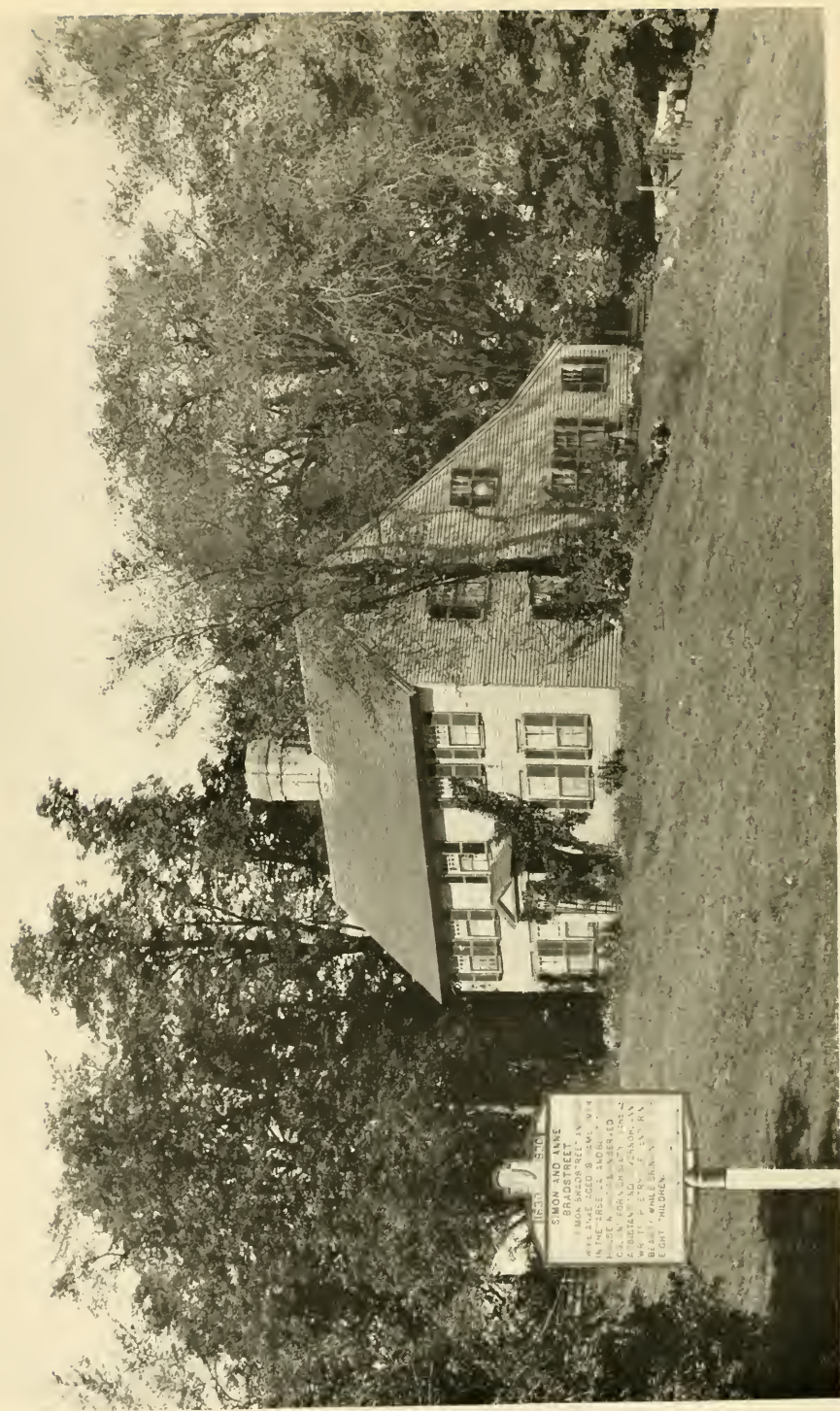
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*The illustrations are from photographs made  
expressly for this book by the Vice Chairman of the  
Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission.*





THE ROOFTREE OF THE BRADSTREETS  
(*North Andover*)

SIMON AND ANNE  
 BRADSTREET  
 1630-1680  
 IN THE TREE - A SHED  
 C.A.S. FOR ANTHONY  
 C.B. BRYANT NO. 1000  
 B.F. BRYANT NO. 1000  
 E. G. BRYANT NO. 1000

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# Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary

MARKERS of PLACES WHICH PLAYED A LEADING PART  
IN THE HISTORY OF THE COLONY

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## ACTON

### *Captain Thomas Wheeler House*

Site of first house in Acton, built by Captain Thomas Wheeler in 1668. He was commissioned to keep fifty cattle for the inhabitants and at night protect them in a yard from wild beasts. He was wounded by the Indians in King Philip's War.

(Concord Street near Route 2, North Acton)

### *Faulkner Homestead*

Site of garrison house built before 1700. Opposite, Ammi Ruhamah Faulkner had his saw and grist mill and woolen mill in 1735.

(Main and High Streets, South Acton)

### *Captain John Heald*

Here was the home of Captain John Heald, first selectman of Acton, who on April 19, 1689, marched to Boston with a military company to assist in the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros.

(Road off Main Street, North Acton)

## AMESBURY

### *Macy-Colby House*

Thomas Macy, first town clerk of Amesbury, erected this house prior

to 1654. Persecuted for harboring Quakers he sold the house and fled to Nantucket, becoming the first white settler as related in Whittier's poem "The Exiles."

(Main Street)

## ANDOVER

### *Andover*

Indian region called Cochichawick, settled 1643, named after Andover in Hampshire in 1646. The home of two famous American women, Anne Bradstreet and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Seat of Phillips Andover Academy.

(1. Route 28, Main Street, Andover-North Reading line)

(2. Route 125—Andover-North Andover line)

## ARLINGTON

### *Captain Cooke's Mill Lane*

The road to Captain Cooke's grist mill, built in 1638; the first water mill in this vicinity.

(Massachusetts Avenue corner Water Street)

### *Jason Russell House*

Built by Martha, widow of William Russell, about 1680. Occupied until 1890 by her descendants, of whom Jason Russell lost his life in the conflict of April 19, 1775.

(Jason Street near Massachusetts Avenue)

## ASHLAND

### *The Bay Path*

An Indian trail before 1630. Pathway of the Pioneers.

(Route 135 (Union Street) and Frankland Road)

## BERNARDSTON

### *Burke Fort*

Six rods easterly stood Burke Fort the first and largest, and also the first building in Fall Town. Built in 1738/39 by John Burke it was six rods square and contained eight houses. Fifty persons took shelter here during the old French and Indian War.

(Route 5)

### *Connable Fort*

Site of the second fort and building in Fall Town, erected in 1739 by Samuel Connable. Its original timbers are still in the house on a knoll to the northwest.

(Route 5)

### *Deacon Ebenezer Sheldon's Fort*

The Lieutenant's son Ebenezer, later deacon of the church and first town treasurer, built a fort ten rods east of here in 1740/41. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Indians in 1746 during King George's War.

(Road to Huckle Hill)

### *Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon's Fort*

Built in 1740 on this site. The first Proprietor's Meeting in Fall

Town was held here in 1741. The Lieutenant's son Eliakim was shot by Indians in 1747 while working west of the fort walls.

(On road to Northfield)

## BEVERLY

### *Coming of the Arbella*

This walk of half a mile leads to a beach off which the "Arbella" anchored on June 12, 1630. Her passengers landed near by, for the first time in two months, and gathered wild strawberries.

(Route 127—Corner Loring Avenue)

### *Pride's Crossing*

Four acres granted in 1636 to John Pride, said to have been a nephew of Colonel Thomas Pride the regicide.

(Route 127—near Pride's Crossing Railroad Station)

### *Balch House*

Built in 1638 by John Balch, who came over in 1623 with Captain Robert Gorges. The "old planters" received this land in exchange for their settlement at Salem.

(Route 1A—Cabot Street corner Balch Street)

### *Planters Path to Their Landing Place*

The Old Planters, Roger Conant, John Woodbery and John Balch used this path from their homesteads to the cove at the head of Bass River.

(McKay Street)





THE FIRST LANDING  
( *Beverly* )





*Hale Farm*

This house was built in 1694 by the Reverend John Hale, first minister of the First Church in Beverly. A charge of witchcraft made against his wife convinced the minister of the folly and wickedness of the crusade and ended all witchhunting in Beverly.

(39 Hale Street)

*Conant House*

Roger Conant was a prudent and religious man who led the Old Planters from Gloucester to Salem in 1626, and held them together until the Bay Colony was founded. This house was built on land given by him to his son Exercise Conant in 1666.

(634 Cabot Street)

**BILLERICA**

*John Rogers Homestead*

Near this spot stood the John Rogers homestead, which was destroyed in the Indian massacre of 1695, and the entire family killed.

(Billerica Avenue)

*Danforth Homestead*

Site of homestead of Captain Jonathan Danforth, pioneer of Billerica and famous surveyor. "He rode the circuit, chain'd great towns and farms to good behavior; and by well-worked stations he fixed their bounds for many generations."

(Route 3 near Billerica Town Center)

*Billerica*

Early name Shawshin, originally a part of Cambridge, set off as a town in 1655. Named after Billerica in Essex.

(1. Concord Road at Billerica-Bedford line)

(2. Route 3 at Billerica-Chelmsford line)

**BRAINTREE**

*Braintree*

This region, settled in 1625, was granted to Boston in 1634 and in 1640 was set off as the town of Braintree.

(1. Route 37 at Braintree-Holbrook line)

(2. Independence Avenue and Holmes Street, Braintree-Quincy line)

**BRIMFIELD**

*Steerage Rock*

Four miles distant on the summit of East Waddaquoduck Mountain is Steerage Rock, a landmark on the Indian trail which became known as the Bay Path and a guidepost to the pioneer settlers of the Connecticut Valley from Massachusetts Bay in 1636.

(Brimfield Center, Route 131)

*Indian Hill*

Two miles distant on Indian Hill is the site of an Indian stronghold and storehouse for corn, Quaboag Old Fort, and of the Indian village of Ashquoach.

(Brimfield Center, Route 131)

## BROOKFIELD

### *Brookfield*

Settled in 1660 by men from Ipswich on Indian lands called Qua-boag. Attacked by Indians in 1675, one garrison house defended to the last, reoccupied twelve years later.

- (1. Route 20, Brookfield-West Brookfield line)
- (2. Route 20, Brookfield-East Brookfield line)

## BROOKLINE

### *House of Edward Devotion*

Built by him in 1680 and occupied until 1685. He served for Muddy River (which became the town of Brookline in 1705) as perambulator, constable, fence viewer and tything man. House owned in succession by his sons John and Edward until 1744.

(*Harvard Street*)

### *Zabdiel Boylston*

House built in 1736 by Zabdiel Boylston, the first physician in America to inoculate for smallpox. In 1721 he inoculated his own son and two slaves. Despite popular prejudice the result was decisive and the courage of Dr. Boylston saved untold life and suffering.

(*617 Boylston Street*)

## CAMBRIDGE

### *Way to Charlestown*

Washington Street, Somerville, and Kirkland and Brattle Streets, Cam-

bridge, "skirting marshes and river" follow the old Indian trail from Charlestown to Watertown. Along this way in 1636 went the Reverend Thomas Hooker and his congregation on their exodus from Cambridge to Hartford in Connecticut.

(*Cambridge Common, Massachusetts Avenue*)

### *Oldest House in Cambridge*

At number 21 Linnaean Street is the Cooper-Austin house built in 1657, at what was then the northern end of the Cambridge Cow Common, by John Cooper, selectman, town clerk, and deacon of the church.

(*Massachusetts Avenue and Linnaean Street*)

### *Early Buildings*

Two blocks south stood the house built in 1631 by Governor Thomas Dudley and later occupied by Herbert Pelham, first treasurer of Harvard College. At the corner of Dunster and Mount Auburn Streets stood the first meetinghouse, where Thomas Hooker and Thomas Shepard preached.

(*Massachusetts Avenue and Dunster Street*)

### *First Settlement*

Site of first settlement of Watertown in 1630. Here at the first meetinghouse the Reverend George Phillips protested against taxation without representation in 1632,

which resulted in the people participating in the law-making power.

(Mt. Auburn Street)

### *Sir Richard's Landing*

Here at the river's edge the settlers of Watertown led by Sir Richard Saltonstall landed in June 1630. Later this spot became known as Gerry's Landing, for Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Massachusetts who lived in "Elmwood" nearby.

(Mt. Auburn Street and Gerry's Landing)

### *Cambridge*

Location chosen in 1630 to be the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Settled in 1631 under leadership of Thomas Dudley and called the New Town. The College ordered to be here, 1637. Name changed to Cambridge after the English University Town, 1638.

(1. Massachusetts Avenue near Harvard Bridge)

(2. Mt. Auburn Street at Cambridge-Watertown line)

### CANTON

#### *Ponkapoag Plantation*

The north line of Ponkapoag Plantation second of the Apostle Eliot's Praying Indian towns, set apart by the Dorchester Proprietors in 1657.

(Washington Street)

#### *Roger Sherman*

In this town Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence

from Connecticut, and framer of the Federal Constitution, passed his childhood and youth in a house on Pleasant Street, and there was taught by his father the shoemaker's trade.

(Route 138 and Washington Street)

### CHELMSFORD

#### *Chelmsford*

Settled in 1653 by people from Concord and Woburn. Named after Chelmsford in Essex.

(1. Junction of Route 4 and Route 110)

(2. Route 3, Princeton Boulevard and Middlesex Street)

### CHELSEA

#### *Bellingham-Cary Mansion*

Six hundred feet from this point is the mansion built by Governor Richard Bellingham in 1659, rebuilt and enlarged by Samuel Cary in 1791. Here Washington stationed the last outpost of the left wing of the Continental Army besieging Boston.

(Broadway and Parker Street)

#### *Thomas Pratt House*

One hundred twenty-four rods east is the Thomas Pratt House erected in 1652. The land on which it stands was once owned by Governor Sir Henry Vane, exponent of toleration and free speech in England, and subject of a sonnet by John Milton.

(Washington Avenue and Revere Beach Blvd.)

### *Chelsea*

The Indian region called Winisimmet. Samuel Maverick erected a trading house and palisade about 1625. Settled by the Puritans 1630.

- (1. *Broadway opposite U. S. Naval Hospital*)
- (2. *Broadway at the Chelsea-Revere line*)

### CONCORD

#### *Musketaquid-Concord*

"It is ordered, that there shalbe a plantacion att Musketequid, . . . & the name of the place is changed, & hereafter to be called Concord." Order of the General Court September 12, 1635. This plantation was the first inland settlement in New England.

(Route 2 at Concord-Lincoln line)

#### *The First Settlement—1635*

Westward to the meetinghouse along the sunny slope of this ridge the settlers of Concord built their first dwellings.

(Route 2 near Meriam's Corner)

#### *The Milldam*

This short stretch of street still known as the Milldam was the site of an Indian fishing weir and was laid out along the dam built soon after the settlement of the town in 1635.

(Routes 2 and 126, Monument Square)

#### *Jethro's Tree*

Near this spot stood the ancient oak known as Jethro's Tree beneath

which Major Simon Willard and his associates bought from the Indians the "6 myles of land square" ordered by the General Court for the plantation of Concord September 12, 1635.

(Routes 2 and 126, Monument Square)

### DANVERS

#### *Endecott Pear Tree*

One-eighth of a mile distant, on a part of the 300 acres granted to Governor John Endecott, is the Pear Tree planted by the Governor in 1632. This tree still bears fruit.

(Water and Endicott Streets)

#### *The Church in Salem Village*

To this church, rent by the witchcraft frenzy, came in 1697 the Reverend Joseph Green, aged twenty-two. He induced the mischief makers to confess, reconciled the factions, established the first public school, and became noted for his skill at hunting game and his generous hospitality.

(Centre and Hobart Streets)

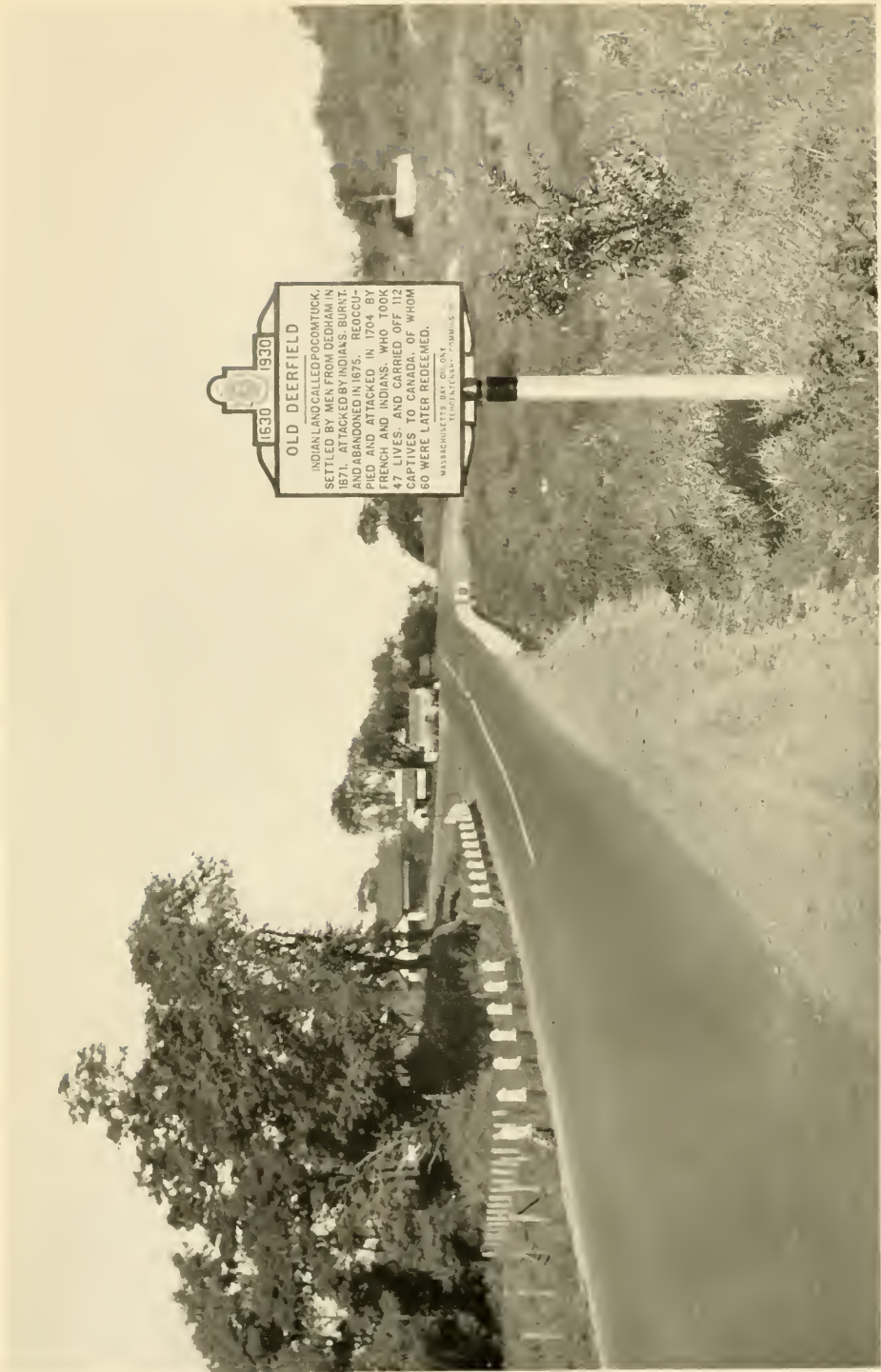
#### *Home of George Jacobs*

Convicted of witchcraft in 1692, George Jacobs was hanged at Salem and buried on this farm, where he had lived for thirty-five years. It is still in possession of the Jacobs family.

(Water Street)







HARRIED BY TOMAHAWK AND TORCH  
( *Deerfield* )

## DEDHAM

### *Fairbanks House*

Oldest house in Dedham, a part of it built about 1636. Homestead of Jonathan Fairbanks, who, with his sons John, George, and Jonathan, Junior, signed the Dedham Covenant September 10, 1636. Ancestral home of the late Vice-President Fairbanks.

(*Eastern Avenue and East Street*)

### *Dedham*

Settled in 1636 by people from Watertown and Roxbury. In early years the town extended to the Rhode Island line.

- (1. *Route 1 at Dedham-Westwood line*)
- (2. *Route 137 at Dedham-Westwood line*)

## DEERFIELD

### *Old Deerfield*

Indian land called Pocomtuck, settled by men from Dedham in 1671. Attacked by Indians, burnt, and abandoned in 1675. Re-occupied and attacked in 1704 by French and Indians, who took 47 lives, and carried off 112 captives to Canada, of whom 60 were later redeemed.

- (1. *Route 5 near northern entrance to Old Deerfield*)
- (2. *Route 5 near southern entrance to Old Deerfield*)

## DORCHESTER

### *Bird-Sawyer Homestead*

Homestead occupied since 1637 by Thomas Bird and his descend-

ants, soldiers and public servants. It served as American Army headquarters during the fortifying of Dorchester Heights in March, 1776.

(*Humphreys Street*)

## DUNSTABLE

### *Dunstable*

Settled before 1673, a town in 1680, divided by the New Hampshire-Massachusetts boundary, the northern part becoming Nashua, New Hampshire in 1741.

- (1. *Route 113, Dunstable-Pepperell line*)
- (2. *Route 113, Dunstable-Tyngsborough line*)

## ESSEX

### *Shipyard of 1668*

In 1668 the town granted the adjacent acre of land "to the inhabitants of Ipswich for a yard to build vessels and to employ workmen for that end." The ship-building industry has continued uninterruptedly in Essex since that date.

(*Route 121, Main Street and Route 22*)

### *Free School*

A free school for Chebacco Parish was opened in an upper room of this house in 1695 by the appointed master, Nathaniel Rust, Junior. The town gave "six acres of pasture land for the benefit of the school and one-quarter acre for Mr. Rust's house."

(*Route 121, Northern Avenue*)



### *John Wise House*

Erected in 1701 by John Wise, pastor of the Chebacco Parish of Ipswich, now Essex. Son of a laborer, Harvard graduate, army chaplain, protestant against taxation without representation and against the witchcraft delusion, defender of democracy in the church, and a brilliant prose writer.

(Route 121, Northern Avenue)

### FRAMINGHAM

#### *Thomas Eames*

While Thomas Eames sought help from Boston February 1, 1676, the Indians attacked his house which stood near by. His wife and five children were slain and four children captured.

(Mt. Wayte Avenue)

#### *Pike-Haven Homestead*

Built in 1693 by Jeremiah Pike. He and his descendants were town and militia officers, yeomen and makers of spinning wheels, in the colonial period. This house has been occupied by the same family for eight generations.

(Grove and Belknap Streets)

### *Framingham*

In 1660 and 1662 a large part of the present town was granted to Thomas Danforth of Cambridge, Deputy Governor of Massachu-

setts, President of the District of Maine and Treasurer of Harvard College. Named after Framingham, Suffolk, in 1675.

(1. Route 135, Framingham-Natick line)  
(2. Route 126, Hollis Street Framingham-Ashland line)

### GEORGETOWN

#### *Goodrich Massacre*

Ten rods east stood the house of Benjamin Goodrich who, with his wife and two children, was slain by the Indians on October 23, 1692.

(North Street off Route 97)

### GLOUCESTER

#### *Samuel de Champlain*

In September, 1606, Samuel de Champlain landed at Rocky Neck in what is now Gloucester Harbor, to caulk his shallop, and made an accurate chart of the harbor which he called Le Beauport.

(Eastern Port Road and Rocky Neck Avenue)

#### *First House*

Site of first house, erected in 1623, taken down and rebuilt in Salem in 1628 as the "great house" of Governor Endecott.

(Stage Fort Park)

### *Settlement of Cape Ann*

On this site in 1623 the Dorchester Adventurers founded the nucleus of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the fishing industry. Here





1530 1930  
**FAIRBANKS HOUSE**  
— OLDEST HOUSE IN DEDHAM —  
PART OF IT BUILT ABOUT 1530. HOME  
STEAD OF JOATHAM FAIRBANKS  
AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET, DAUGHTER  
OF JOATHAM, JUNIOR, SIGNED  
THE DEDHAM COVENANT SEPTEMBER  
16, 1636. FAIRBANKS WAS ONE OF THE  
LATE VICE-PRESIDENTS FAIRBANKS.  
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Dedham, Mass. 02018

STILL DEFYING THE TOOTH OF TIME  
( *Dedham* )

Roger Conant averted bloodshed between two factions contending for a fishing stage, a notable example of arbitration in the beginning of New England.

(Route 127 at entrance to Stage Fort Park)

### *Planters Neck*

Here in 1630-31 a company from Plymouth, under Abraham Robinson, established a fishing station and built curing stages. For nearly two centuries and a half Annisquam was a fishing and ship-building center.

(River Road, Annisquam)

### **GRAFTON**

#### *Hassanamesit*

John Eliot established here in 1651 a village of Christian Indians called Hassanamesit—"at a place of small stones." It was the home of James the Printer who helped Eliot to print the Indian Bible.

(Route 140, Grafton Common)

### *Thomas Hooker Trail*

Crossing the highway at this point is the Indian trail followed by the Reverend Thomas Hooker in 1636 when, with his invalid wife borne on a litter, he led a company of Massachusetts settlers to found Hartford, Connecticut.

(Route 122 and Pullard Road)

### *Indian Reservation*

These four and one-half acres have never belonged to the white man, having been set aside in 1728 as an Indian Reservation by the forty proprietors who purchased the Praying Indian town of Hassanamesit.

(Brigham Hill Road off Route 122)

### **GREENFIELD**

#### *Eunice Williams*

Eunice Williams, wife of the Reverend John Williams "the redeemed captive," was killed at this place on March 1, 1704, during the Deerfield massacre.

(Meadows Road)

### **GROTON**

#### *Groton*

Settled as a frontier town in 1655 in the Indian region called Petapawag. When attacked by Indians of King Philip in 1676 all houses but four were burned, and the town was temporarily abandoned. Again attacked in 1689, 1704 and 1723.

(Route 119 in front of High School)

### *Parker House*

Near by stood a garrison house, residence of Captain James Parker, Commander of the town forces in King Philip's War. Here Captain Parker parleyed with the Indian Chief John Monoco regarding his



threat to burn Groton and Boston,  
March 13, 1676.

(Route 119 and Hollis Street)

## HADLEY

### *Hadley*

Indian land called Norwottock. Settled in 1650 by families from Hartford. The Regicides Generals Goffe and Whalley were concealed for fifteen years in the Pastor's house.

- (1. Route 109 at Hadley-Amherst line)
- (2. Route 109 at Hadley-Northampton line)

## HAMILTON

### *The Covered Wagon*

On December 3, 1787, the first covered wagon to leave Massachusetts for the West set forth from this spot arriving the next Spring in the Northwest Territory and founding Marietta, Ohio.

(Route 1A and Farms Road)

## HATFIELD

### *Hatfield*

Before 1670 part of Hadley. Thrice attacked by Indians during King Philip's War.

- (1. Road from Route 5 to Hatfield Center)
- (2. Route 5 at Hatfield-Whately line)

## HAVERHILL

### *Rowley Village*

Rowley Village on the Merrimack, named Bradford in 1672, was settled about 1650 by residents of Rowley. The first burying ground

and site of the first meetinghouse are about one mile to the right on Salem Street.

(Route 125 and Salem Street)

### *Pentucket-Haverhill*

On this spot the Indians signed a deed granting Pentucket, now Haverhill, to the white settlers for three pounds ten shillings. The original deed dated November 15, 1642, is now in possession of the Haverhill Historical Society.

(24-26 Mill Street)

### *John Ward House*

This house built about 1645 by the settlers for their first minister, John Ward, was the first framed house in Haverhill.

(Water Street)

### *Haverhill*

Indian region called Pentucket, settled 1641 by men from Ipswich and Newbury under leadership of the Puritan clergyman John Ward of Haverhill, England.

- (1. Route 110 at Haverhill-Merrimac line)
- (2. Route 125 at Haverhill-North Andover line)

## HINGHAM

### *Old Ship Church*

The Old Ship Church, built in 1681, is one of the oldest meeting-houses in New England which has been used continuously for the worship of God.

(Main and Elm Streets)



WHERE THE REGICIDES DWELT  
( A Marker at the Entrance to a Town )





### *Lincoln House*

This dwelling was once a garrison house 1638-1640. Nine generations of the Perez Lincoln family, who settled in Hingham 1633-1635, have lived under its roof.

(*North Street*)

### *Samuel Lincoln House*

Samuel Lincoln, ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln, and one of the eight early settlers of Hingham bearing that name, purchased this land in 1649. Seven generations of Lincoln descendants lived here.

(*Lincoln and North Streets*)

### *Hingham*

Early name Barecove, settled 1634 under leadership of the Puritan clergyman Peter Hobart of Hingham, England. Name changed to Hingham 1635.

- (1. *Route 18 at Hingham-Norwell line*)
- (2. *Route 3A and Road to Hingham Center*)

## HOPKINTON

### *The Bay Path*

An Indian trail before 1630. Pathway of the Pioneers.

(*Route 135 in front of Town Hall*)

## HULL

### *Hull*

Indian region called Natascot, a fishing station as early as 1622

settled by the Puritans 1630. Name changed to Hull 1644.

- (1. *Atlantic Avenue*)
- (2. *Main Street and Highland Avenue*)

## IPSWICH

### *Agawam-Ipswich*

Among the founders and early residents of Ipswich—1630—were John Winthrop, Junior, scientist and industrial pioneer; Nathaniel Ward, lawmaker and wit; Richard Bellingham and Richard Saltonstall, magistrates who defended popular rights; Simon Bradstreet and his wife Anne, who wrote poetry of enduring beauty.

(*Route 1A and Ward Street*)

### *Pillow Lace*

From the date of its settlement by John Winthrop and twelve associates, 1630, Agawam (Ipswich) was the seat of pillow lace making. By 1790 the annual production was 41,979 yards. This craft continued until the introduction of lace machinery.

(*High Street*)

### *Revolution of 1689*

Here on August 23, 1687, the citizens of Ipswich, led by the Reverend John Wise, denounced the levy of taxes by the arbitrary government of Sir Edmund Andros, and from their protest sprang the American Revolution of 1689.

(*North Main Street near Route 1A*)

## LANCASTER

### *Rowlandson Rock*

On the crest of George Hill, near by, is situated Rowlandson Rock where the captives from the Rowlandson Garrison House passed their first night after the burning of Lancaster by the Indians February 10, 1675-76.

*(Main Street and Narrow Lane)*

### *Lancaster*

The Plantation of Nasheway embracing this and several adjoining towns was granted to a group of "Undertakers" in search of iron deposits, in 1644. John Prescott the first settler made a success of frontier farming under great difficulties.

*(1. Route 117 at Lancaster-Bolton line)*

*(2. Sterling Road at Lancaster-Sterling line)*

## LEXINGTON

### *Lexington Battle Green*

The birthplace of American liberty.

*(1. Route 2, Marrett Road and Massachusetts Avenue)*

*(2. Waltham Street and Marrett Road)*

### *Lexington Battle Green*

Historic route to Concord.

*(Route 4 and Route 2)*

## LITTLETON

### *Praying Indian Town*

A stone post on the near-by hillside is the northwest corner

of Nashobah, one of the Praying Indian towns established by John Eliot, in 1654.

*(Route 2 at Littleton-Ayer line)*

## LOWELL

### *Meetinghouse Hill*

Site of chapel erected in 1653 for John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. Here he preached to the Wamesit and Pennacook Indians, converting many and establishing a village of Christian Indians called Wamesit.

*(Summer and Haver Streets)*

### *Merrimack Canal*

Site of canal around Pawtucket Falls, built by "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," 1793-96 for the floating of logs down the Merrimack River to Newburyport shipyards. In 1822 Merrimack Canal was tapped from it, furnishing power to the Lowell cotton mills.

*(School Street at Pawtucket Bridge)*

### *Wannalancet*

On Wickasee Island (now Tyng's Island) in the Merrimac dwelt Wannalancet, last sachem of the Pennacook Confederacy, and like his father Passaconaway, a faithful friend to the English.

*(Pawtucket Boulevard at Vesper Country Club)*

LYNN

*Lynn*

The Indian region called Saugus, settled 1629 by people from the Puritan colony at Salem, named for Lynn Regis in England, 1637. First place in North America to make boots and shoes for export.

- (1. *Washington Square*)
- (2. *Breed Square*)
- (3. *Broadway*)

*Lynn Public Market*

Opened as early as 1633 by order of the General Court.

(*Lynn Common on Route 129*)

*Saugus Bridge*

The town of Lynn built a bridge over Saugus River at this site on the old Boston road, the General Court allowing £50 for its construction, 1639.

(*Boston Street*)

MALDEN

*Old Indian Trail*

The milestone near this tablet marks the Old Indian Trail over which by tradition William, Richard and Ralph Sprague journeyed on their way from Salem (Naumkeag) to Charlestown (Mishawam) in 1629. They were the first white men known to have passed through this region.

(*Route 1 near Broadway*)

MARBLEHEAD

*Fort Sewall*

Built in 1742 for defence against French cruisers. U.S.S. "Constitution" sought shelter under the fort's guns when chased by H.M.S. "Tenedos" and "Endymion" April 3, 1814. Named after Samuel Sewall of Marblehead, Chief Justice of Massachusetts in 1814.

(*Front Street*)

*Agnes Surriage Well*

Belonging to the Fountain Inn, where Sir Harry Frankland, collector of the Port of Boston, while supervising the erection of Fort Sewall, met Agnes Surriage in 1742. Agnes, a poor fisherman's daughter, later became Lady Frankland and returned with her husband to England.

(*Orne Street*)

*Old Burial Hill*

Established in 1638, one of the oldest graveyards in New England. Site of first meetinghouse. Six hundred Revolutionary heroes and several early pastors were interred at the top of the hill.

(*Orne Street and Pond Lane*)

*Indian Village*

One of the largest Indian villages in Essex County stood on this

tract, which was owned by Winepoykin, son of Nanepashemet, Sachem of the Nipmuc Indians.

*(Ocean Street)*

## MARLBOROUGH

### *Williams Tavern*

The first tavern was erected on this site by Lieutenant Abraham Williams in 1665. Destroyed by Indians in 1676, it was promptly rebuilt and managed by the Williams family until 1829. Here the early circuit courts convened, stage coaches changed horses, and historic personages tarried.

*(Route 20, West Main Street and Williams Street)*

### *Marlborough*

Settled by Sudbury people in 1655 and first called Whipsufferage. A fur trading center in early days, an important industrial town during the last century.

- (1. Route 20 at Marlborough-Northborough line)*
- (2. Route 20 at Marlborough-Sudbury line)*

## MARSHFIELD

### *Old Marshfield Training Field*

The Old Marshfield Training Field and Meetinghouse of the First Parish where Daniel Webster attended church.

Home of Daniel Webster.

Home of Governor Edward Winslow.

Historic Winslow House is open to visitors in the summer months.

*(Route 3A at Training Field)*

### *Marshfield*

Residence of Daniel Webster. Winslow Cemetery and Webster Tomb. Site of Meetinghouse of the First Church.

*(Webster Street)*

### *Marshfield*

Home of Edward Winslow 1636-1646 Governor of Plymouth Colony.

The historic Winslow House is open to visitors in the summer months.

Home of Daniel Webster 1831-1852.

- (1. Route 3, Pembroke at Road to Marshfield)*
- (2. Route 3A, Duxbury at Road to Marshfield)*
- (3. Route 3A near Spring Street)*

## MEDFIELD

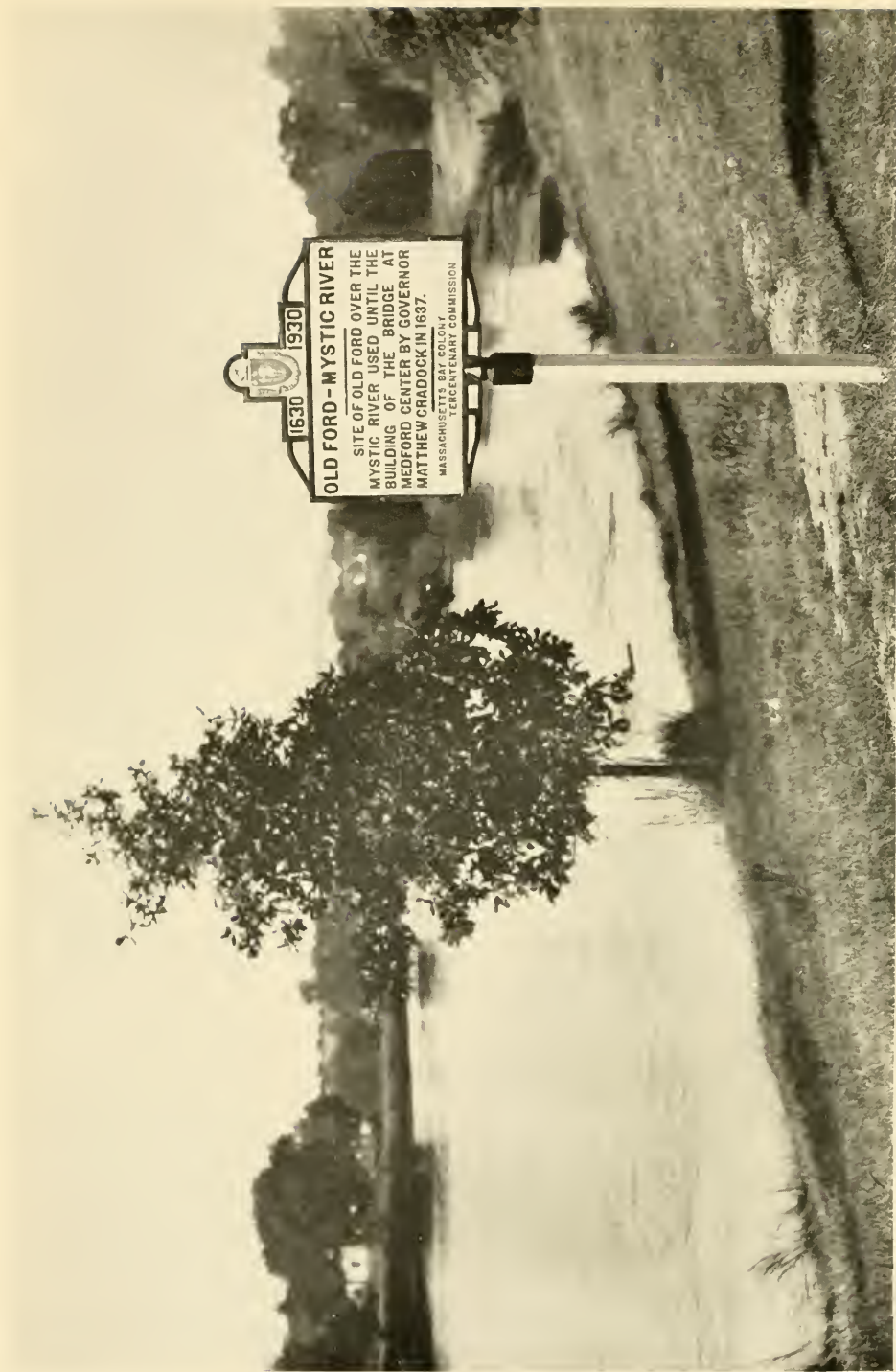
### *Peak House*

The original house, built in 1651, was burned when King Philip's Indians burnt the town of Medfield in 1676. Seth Clark, the owner, received indemnity from the colonial government and in 1680 rebuilt the present Peak house, so called because of its architecture.

*(Route 137, Main Street and Pound Street)*







BEFORE THE DAYS OF BRIDGES  
( *Medford* )



## MEDFORD

### *Royall House*

Mansion built by Isaac Royall who came here from Antigua with his slaves in 1737. His son Isaac Royall, a loyalist, founded at Harvard the oldest law professorship in the United States. Headquarters of General John Stark during the siege of Boston.

(Main and Royall Streets)

### *Old Ford—Mystic River*

Site of old ford over the Mystic River used until the building of the bridge at Medford Center by Governor Matthew Cradock in 1637.

(Mystic Valley Parkway near Main Street)

### *Rock Hill*

Site of lodge and lookout of Nanepashemit, Sachem of the Nipmuc Indians. Mystic, his stockaded village, was about half a mile to the westward near High and Grove Streets, West Medford. He was killed in 1619 and succeeded by his widow, the Squaw Sachem.

(Mystic Valley Parkway near Winthrop Street)

### *Medford*

Settled 1630 by employees of Matthew Cradock, Merchant of London, first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company. He remained in England but con-

tributed largely to the expense of the Puritan migration.

- (1. High Street near Mystic Valley Parkway)
- (2. Fellsway near Revere Beach Parkway)

## MELROSE

### *Ensign Thomas Lynde House*

Erected in 1670 by Ensign Thomas Lynde the first settler in Melrose, son of Deacon Lynde who came to Charlestown in 1634. This house was occupied by his direct descendants until 1881.

(86 Main Street)

## MENDON

### *First Meetinghouse*

Here stood Mendon's first meetinghouse, built in 1668 and destroyed by Indians in 1676. Joseph Emerson, the minister, was an ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

(Route 126 and Main Street)

### *Mendon*

The plantation of Qunshapage settled in 1663. Named Mendon in 1667. Burned and abandoned during King Philip's War, resettled about 1677.

- (1. Route 126 at Mendon-Uxbridge line)
- (2. Route 126 at Mendon-Hopedale line)

## MIDDLEBOROUGH

### *The Wading Place*

Site of the ford or wading place where the Indian trail from Ply-

mouth to "Middleberry" (Middleborough) crossed the Nemasket River. When the town was established, 1669, its southern boundary was described as extending "Six mile from the wadeing place."

*(Route 101, East Main Street at Montello Street)*

### *Old Fort*

Fifty rods east is the site of the Old Fort built about 1670 as a place of defense and refuge in time of need. During King Philip's War an Indian making insulting gestures on Indian Rock across the Nemasket River was shot from the fort.

*(Route 101, North Main Street at High School)*

## MILTON

### *Indian Trail*

Churchill's Lane. When the Indians sold their land near the mouth of the Neponset River they removed to the territory south of the Blue Hills, which they called Ponkapoag, sweet water.

*(Adams Street and Churchills Lane)*

### *Bridge and Grist Mill*

The Neponset River was first bridged at this point, and a grist mill erected in 1634 by Israel Stoughton, a deputy of Dorchester who was censured by Governor Winthrop for defending popular rights.

*(Adams Street and Baker's Court)*

### *Country Highway*

The "country heighweye" provided for by the General Court in 1639 to connect the Plymouth and Bay Colonies. This portion was laid out in 1654 on the line of an old Indian trail.

*(Adams Street)*

### *First Powder Mill*

Near this site stood the "mill for making of powder . . . at Unkety or Dorchester Mill" where gunpowder was manufactured for carrying on King Philip's War in 1675. After serving in several colonial wars it blew up in 1744.

*(Adams and Eliot Streets)*

## NATICK

### *Indian Meetinghouse*

On this site John Eliot helped his Indian converts to build their first meetinghouse in 1651, with a "prophet's chamber" where he lodged on his fortnightly visits to preach to them in their language. His disciple Daniel Takawambait succeeded to the pastoral office in 1698.

*(Route 16, Pleasant Street, South Natick)*

### *Natick*

'A place of God's providing.' Established 1651 by the Apostle Eliot as a village for the Christian Indians from Nonantum, and gov-

erned by them and their descendants for almost a century.

- (1. Route 16 at the Natick-Wellesley line)
- (2. Route 135 at the Natick-Wellesley line)

## NEW BRAINTREE

### *Wheeler's Surprise*

One mile to the southwest, off the North Brookfield road, Edward Hutchinson's company seeking a parley with the Nipmucs was ambushed by Indians August 2, 1675, and more than half were slain. Captain Hutchinson died from his wounds. Captain Thomas Wheeler was wounded but escaped.

(Route 67 at Road to North Brookfield)

## NEWBURY

### *Landing Place of First Settlers*

Landing place on River Parker of the men and women who settled in Newbury between 1635 and 1650.

(Route 1A and Cottage Road)

### *Newbury*

Indian region called Quascacunquen, settled 1635 under leadership of the Puritan clergyman Thomas Parker.

- (1. Route 1A at Newbury-Rowley line)
- (2. Route 1 at Newbury-Newburyport line)

## NEWBURYPORT

### *Watts' Cellar*

Near this spot was "Watts' Cellar," a landmark before the settlement

of Newbury in 1635. An excavation, used for the storage of fish by fishermen who visited the New England coast.

(Merrimac Street at Market Square)

### *Goody Morse House*

Near this spot lived Goody Morse, condemned for witchcraft in 1679, but reprieved by Governor Bradstreet. She was allowed to return to her home, "provided she goe not above sixteen rods from her owne house and land at any time except to the meetinghouse."

(Water Street at Market Square)

### *Dalton House*

Built in 1746 by Michael Dalton, later the residence of his son, Tristram Dalton, one of the first two United States Senators from Massachusetts. Here were entertained George Washington and other distinguished men.

(State Street)

### *Approach to Carr's Ferry*

First ferry across the Merrimack River from Newbury to Salisbury, established about 1639, and the only route from Boston to the eastern frontier. In 1641 George Carr was appointed ferryman with rights which continued in his family for generations.

(Jefferson and High Streets)

*Edward Rawson*

On this site dwelt Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Bay Colony for thirty-six years, Deputy to the General Court for twelve years, elected Clerk of the House of Deputies in 1645. He died in Boston 1693.

(High Street)

**NEWTON**

*Site of Early Meetinghouse*

The original meetinghouse of the First Church in Newton was built in this burying ground in 1660. The first pastor was John Eliot, Jr., son of the Apostle to the Indians.

(Cotton and Centre Streets)

**NORTHAMPTON**

*Northampton*

Indian land called Nonotuck, bought in 1653, the home of Jonathan Edwards, Joseph Hawley and Timothy Dwight. Seat of Smith College.

- (1. Route 109 at Northampton-Williamsburg line)  
(2. Route 5 at Northampton-Easthampton line)

**NORTH ANDOVER**

*Simon and Anne Bradstreet*

Simon Bradstreet and his wife Anne, aged 18, came over in the "Arbella," and built this house in 1667. Simon served the Colony for high sixty years as Assistant and Governor. Anne wrote poetry

of enduring beauty while bringing up her eight children.

(Route 125 and Academy Road)

**NORTHBOROUGH**

*Mary Goodnow's Grave*

Mary Goodnow who lived here with her parents was lame and unable to run to the garrison house for safety when the Indians attacked Northborough on August 18, 1707. A short path leads through the woods to her grave near the place where she fell.

(Route 20 near Northborough-Marlborough line)

**NORTHFIELD**

*Captain Richard Beers*

Grave of Captain Richard Beers, killed by Indians on September 4, 1675. His monument is on the mountain-side above.

(Route 83)

*First Settlement*

Here, enclosed by a stockade, the first settlement was made in 1673. Nine rods to the westward a fort was built in 1685 and eight rods southeast stood the Indians' Council Rock.

(Route 10)

*Nathaniel Dickinson House*

Nathaniel Dickinson lived here nineteen years in a fortified house







THE REFUGE OF THE EXILES FROM FRANCE  
(*Oxford*)

but was scalped and killed by the Indians on April 15, 1747, at Pachaug Hill.

(Route 10)

### *King Philip's Hill*

Philip, second son and successor of Massasoit, Sachem of the Wampanoag, camped on this hill during the winter of 1675-6. The stump of a large look-out tree together with defence trenches are to be seen on top.

(Route 10)

### *Indian Council Fires*

Two hundred and fifty yards eastward are the sites of three large Indian council fires. The Beers Massacre of September 4, 1675, took place in a gorge one-quarter mile to the northeast.

(Route 63)

## OXFORD

### *Huguenot Settlement*

Up this road on Mayo's Hill, are the remains of a bastioned fort built by Huguenots driven from France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Their prosperous settlement was interrupted by Indian attacks in 1696, and finally abandoned in 1704.

(Route 12 and Huguenot Road)

### *The Johnson Massacre*

John Johnson and three children were killed by Indians in his house on this spot August 25, 1696. His wife was saved by her brother.

(Route 12)

### *Old Maanexit Ford*

From this ford branched trails to Woodstock, Brookfield and Sturbridge. This way ran the Post Route established in 1672 "to goe monthly" from New York to Boston. Here, June 5, 1676, Major Talcott's Connecticut troops passed to join the final campaign against King Philip.

(Country Road from Webster to Oxford)

### *Clara Barton's Birthplace*

One mile westward Clara Barton, "The Angel of the Battlefield," was born in 1821. A volunteer nurse in the Civil War, she served the International Red Cross in the Franco-Prussian War, founded the American Red Cross and served as its President for 23 years.

(Route 12)

## PEABODY

### *Downing Farm*

One and one-quarter miles westward is Downing Farm where lived John Proctor who was granted a license by the selectmen of Salem

in 1666 "to entertain travelers." He was condemned and executed during the witchcraft frenzy of 1692.

(Peabody Square)

## PRINCETON

### *Redemption Rock*

Upon the rock 50 feet west of this spot Mary Rowlandson, wife of the first minister of Lancaster, was redeemed from captivity under King Philip. The narrative of her experience is one of the classics of colonial literature.

(Route 64, near East Princeton)

## QUINCY

### *William Hutchinson's Grant*

In William Hutchinson's house near this spot his wife Anne tarried on her way to Rhode Island, exiled from Massachusetts by the General Court in April, 1638.

(Beale Street)

### *Moswetuset Hummock*

Moswetuset Hummock was the seat of Chickatawbut, Sagamore of the Massachusetts Indians; adjoining were their planting grounds. "Massachusetts" means "at the Great (Blue) Hills." With Chickatawbut Governor Winthrop made a treaty which was never broken.

(Quincy Shore Reservation and Squantum Street)

## Merrymount

Thomas Morton, a merry Englishman, set up an eighty-foot maypole here in 1627, named the place Ma-re Mount, and dispensed good cheer. The Puritans, scandalized by his revels and endangered by his arms traffic with the Indians, deported him and cut the maypole down.

(Pilgrim Boulevard)

## Quincy

Site of Thomas Morton's "Merrymount," 1625. Set off from Braintree in 1792. Birthplace of two presidents of the United States.

(1. Furnace Brook Parkway and Southern Artery)  
(2. Old Colony Parkway)

## READING

### *The Old Parker Tavern—1680*

One-eighth of a mile to "the simple home of an ordinary man, not wealthy, not particularly distinguished, but a type of the God-fearing yeomanry. . . . As Ephraim Parker left it, it remains today an unchanged relic in the midst of a changing world."

(Route 28 and Washington Street)

## Reading

Formerly part of Lynn, called Lynn Village, set off as a separate town 1644.

(1. Route 28 at Reading-Stoneham line)  
(2. Route 28 at Reading-North Reading line)





THE CAPTIVE OF KING PHILIP  
( *Princeton* )





## REVERE

### *Tidewater Grist Mill*

The Slade Mill near by stands on the site of a grist mill built by Lieutenant Thomas Pratt in 1734, and operated by the rise and fall of tides.

(Route 1A)

### *Church of Christ—1710*

Meetinghouse of the Church of Christ in Rumney Marsh, erected in 1710. Thomas Cheever, the first settled minister, died December 27, 1749, aged ninety-one years.

(Beach Street)

### *Rumney Marsh Burying Ground*

Two hundred yards north, off Harris Street, is the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground. The oldest stone standing is dated 1694.

(Route 1A and Harris Street)

## ROCKPORT

### *Old First Parish Burying Ground*

Original plot given by the first settler, Richard Tarr, who was buried here in 1732. Here lie most of the early settlers and many of the officers and soldiers of the French and Indian, Revolutionary and 1812 Wars.

(Beach Street)

## *First Settler*

Here stood the cabin of Richard Tarr, founder of the Tarr family on Cape Ann. He came to Marblehead in 1680, then settled in Saco, Maine. Driven thence by Indians, he became the first settler of Sandy Bay (Rockport) in 1690.

(Main Street)

### *John Pool*

Here stood the first framed house in Sandy Bay (Rockport) built in 1700 by the second settler John Pool. He built the first sawmill, bridge and vessel in this settlement, and furnished the lumber used in building Long Wharf, Boston, in 1710.

(King and Smith Streets)

### *Old Stone Fort*

Site of the stone fort erected by public subscription as a protection against British warships during the War of 1812.

(Bear Skin Neck)

### *Bear Skin Neck*

Named from a bear caught by the tide and killed in 1700. Commercial and shipbuilding center of Rockport for 150 years. First dock built here 1743, Sandy Bay Pier Company organized 1809. Site of stone fort and Sea Fencibles Barrack during War of 1812.

(Dock Square)

*Samuel de Champlain*

Due east from here on July 16, 1605, the Sieur de Monts sent Samuel de Champlain ashore to parley with some Indians. They danced for him and traced an outline map of Massachusetts Bay. These French explorers named this promontory "The Cape of Islands."

(*South Street*)

*Benjamin Tarr House*

Answering a sudden alarm to meet at the house of Lieutenant Benjamin Tarr, grandson of Richard Tarr the first settler, sixty-six men from this village under Captain John Rowe, marched to Charlestown and fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

(*South Street*)

**ROWLEY**

*First Fulling Mill*

Ten rods west is the site of the first fulling mill in the English colonies, built about the year 1643 by John Pearson.

(*Route 1 and Glen Road*)

*Rowley Burial Ground*

The Burial Ground set apart at the settlement of the Town of Rowley in 1639. Here are buried Ezekiel Rogers, Samuel Phillips, Samuel Shepard, Edward Payson and Jeda-

diah Jewett, the earliest ministers of the town, and nearly all the original settlers.

(*Route 1A near Route 133*)

*Rowley*

Settled 1639 under leadership of the Puritan clergyman Ezekiel Rogers of Rowley, England, with a company of cloth workers from the West Riding of Yorkshire.

(1. *Route 1 at Rowley-Newbury line*)

(2. *Route 1A at Rowley-Ipswich line*)

**SALEM**

*Witch Jail*

This house contains the frame and timbers of the jail where those accused of witchcraft were imprisoned in 1692.

(*Federal Street*)

*Witch House*

Take this road to the Old Witch House, 310 Essex Street. It was owned in 1692 by one of the trial judges, Jonathan Corwin, and there some of the witnesses were examined.

(*Route 129 and Loring Avenue*)

*Hugh Peter*

On this site lived from 1635 to 1642 Reverend Hugh Peter, minister of the First Church, friend of the fishing industry, patron of ship-building and overseer of Harvard



THE FAMOUS MAYPOLE  
( *Quincy* )





College. Later a chaplain and adviser to Oliver Cromwell, he was executed by order of Charles II.

(Washington and Essex Streets)

### *Simon Bradstreet*

On this site Simon Bradstreet, Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistant of Massachusetts Bay for nearly sixty years, dwelt from 1676 to his death in 1697. The house belonged to his second wife, a niece of Governor Winthrop.

(Essex Street)

### *Salem*

The Indian region called Naumkeag. First settled by "Old Planters" from Cape Ann under Roger Conant 1626. Seat of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay under Governor John Endecott, 1628. Governor John Winthrop landed here in the Arbella June 12, 1630, bringing the Massachusetts Bay Charter.

- (1. Route 1A)
- (2. Route 107)

## **SALISBURY**

### *Robert Pike Homestead*

Near by stood the house built in 1639 by Robert Pike, a leader in civil and military affairs who represented Salisbury for thirty-seven years in the General Court.

(Route 1 and Elm Street)

### *First Meetinghouse*

Site of the first meetinghouse built on the open green in 1640. The bell, hung in 1642, is said to have been brought from England by order of the Reverend William Worcester, who settled here in 1639.

(Elm Street and Mudnork Road)

### *Garrison House and Court House*

Near by, built in 1640, stood the Garrison House and Court House. Christopher Batt, who named this town for Salisbury, England, whence he came, trained soldiers in this field.

(Elm Street)

### *Salisbury*

Early name Colechester settled 1638. Name changed to Salisbury 1640 in compliment to its Puritan clergyman William Worcester of Salisbury, England.

- (1. Route 1 at Salisbury-Seabrook line)
- (2. Route 1 at Salisbury-Newburyport line)

## **SAUGUS**

### *Adam Hawkes*

Adam Hawkes, the first white settler in Saugus, built on this site about 1630. President John Adams was his great-grandson.

(Route 1 and Walnut Street)

### *Appleton's Pulpit*

In 1687 Major Appleton of Ipswich made a speech on this rock denounc-



ing the tyranny of the Royal Governor, Sir Edmund Andros. A watch was stationed on the hill to give warning of any approach of the Crown Officers.

*(Appleton Street near Central Street)*

### *Stockade*

On this site stood a stockade erected about 1642, enclosing two buildings, one for soldiers and the other for women and children.

*(Woods off Fabens Street)*

### *Stockade*

One-quarter of a mile southwesterly is the site of a stockade erected about 1642, enclosing two buildings, one for soldiers and the other for women and children.

*(Route 129 and Edison Street)*

### *The Scotch House*

Erected in 1615 or 1651 by The Undertakers of the Iron Works in Lyn (Saugus) to house Scotch prisoners captured by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar and sold into seven years' service in New England as indentured servants.

*(Howard Street)*

### *Tide-Mill*

Benjamin Potter, Jacob Newhall and William Curtis were granted the privilege of conducting a tide

mill at the bridge at East Saugus 1721. On this site in 1722 Thomas Cheever and Ebenezer Merriam built a mill for grinding corn.

*(Lincoln Avenue)*

### *Iron Works*

"The Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works," consisting of English gentlemen and colonists, erected a furnace on this site in 1643. Joseph Jenks, their employe, built a forge here in 1647, invented the modern type of scythe, and built Boston's first fire engine.

*(Cabot Street)*

### *Saugus*

Before 1615 headquarters of Nane-pashemet, Chief of the Nipmuc tribes. Here were established in 1643 the first Ironworks in New England, called Hammersmith, organized by John Winthrop, Junior and managed by Richard Leader an ironmaster of Ireland.

- (1. Route 1 at Saugus-Lynnfield line)*
- (2. Route 1 at Saugus-Melrose line)*

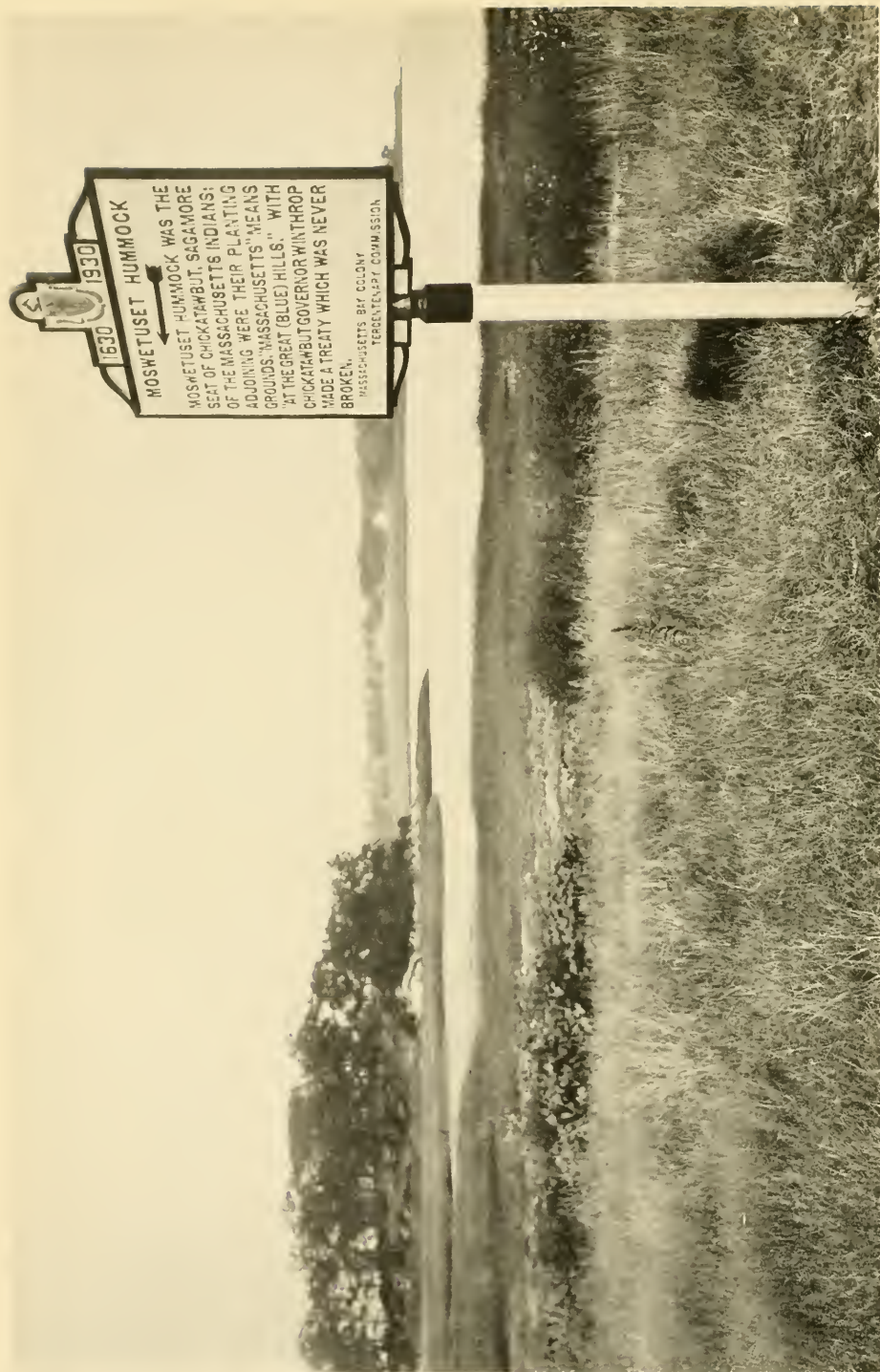
### **SCITUATE**

#### *Early Boundary Line*

Boundary line between Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, originally established in 1640 as the boundary between the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New Plymouth.

*(Route 3A at Scituate-Cohasset line)*





THE SEAT OF CHICKATAWBIT  
( *Quincy* )

### *Third Cliff*

The first plantations at "Satuit" were laid out by the Men of Kent before 1628 on this cliff, which was then much more extensive.

(*Collier Road*)

### *North River*

In more than twenty shipyards on the banks of this river between 1640 and 1872 many famous vessels were built.

This bridge marks site of ferry established in 1637 by William Vassall, an early exponent of religious liberty.

(*Route 3A at Scituate-Marshfield line*)

### *Site of Stockbridge Mansion*

The Stockbridge mansion, built before 1660, stood on this site. It was a garrison house in King Philip's War for protection of the mills, and was successfully defended.

The pond and mill were made famous by Woodworth's poem "The Old Oaken Bucket."

(*Route 3A near Route 123*)

### *Kent Street*

Laid out by the Men of Kent in 1633. Six house lots of four acres, extending eight rods along the street, and eighty rods "up into the woods."

(*Kent Street and Edward Foster Road*)

### *Williams-Barker House*

A portion of the house built by John Williams in 1634 is incorporated in the present house. It was a "garrison" or place of refuge and defense during King Philip's War.

(*Wellesley Road*)

### *Gannett's Corner*

Settled by Mathew Gannett in 1651.

(*Route 3A and Booth Hill Road*)

### *Satuit Brook*

From which the town derived its name. The Indian word, first written Satuit or Seteat, meaning cold brook, was changed in 1640 to Scituate.

(*Front Street and Edward Foster Road*)

### *The Old Oaken Bucket*

Homestead and well made famous by Samuel Woodworth in his poem "The Old Oaken Bucket." Homestead erected by John Northey in 1675; poet born in Scituate January 13, 1785.

(*Old Oaken Bucket Road*)

## **SHERBORN**

### *Sherborn*

Settled in 1652 and called Bog-gastow, became a town in 1674.

- (1. *Junction Routes 15 and 16*)
- (2. *Route 15 and Main Street*)

## SHIRLEY

### *The Revolutionary Tavern*

Built before 1747 and kept from 1758 to 1790 by Obadiah Sawtell, "the old landlord." He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress. Here the men gathered at the alarm on April 19, 1775.

(Route 2 and Barrett Hill)

### *Old Parsonage*

The house of the first minister of Shirley, Phineas Whitney. Dorothy Quincy and Madam Lydia Hancock visited here; and here also in 1773 came John Hancock to accompany them home. Moved to this site in 1906 it became the Rectory of St. Anthony's Church.

(Phoenix Street)

## SOMERVILLE

### *Powder House*

This stone windmill built by John Mallet about 1703 was sold to the Province for a gun powder magazine in 1747. Rifled by General Gage of the Colony's powder on 1 September 1774, it became a magazine of the American Army in 1775-76.

(Broadway and College Avenue)

### *Blessing of the Bay*

Here Governor John Winthrop built a bark of thirty-six tons, named the "Blessing of the Bay," which was launched July 4, 1631.

This was probably the first vessel built in Massachusetts.

(Mystic Avenue)

### *Governor Winthrop House*

On Governor Winthrop Road is the site of the house on Governor John Winthrop's "Ten Hills Farm." This estate included six hundred acres, and was granted to the Governor by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay.

(Fellsway)

## SOUTHBOROUGH

### *John Matthews' Garrison*

On Gilmore Road near this spot the John Matthews' Garrison was erected prior to 1711. A garrison in colonial New England was a private house designated as a place of refuge and defense in case of Indian attack.

(Route 115 and Parkerville Road)

## STOW

### *Stow*

The plantation called Pompositticut, settled about 1660, became a town and received its present name, 1685.

(1. Routes 62 and 117 at Stow-Maynard line)

(2. Route 62 and High Street at Stow-Hudson line)

## STURBRIDGE

### *Tantiusques*

The graphite or black lead deposit near by was valued by the Indians



for face paint, and by the white men for pencils and other uses. John Winthrop, Jr., was "granted the hill at Tantousq" in 1644, and began to exploit the mine in 1658.

(Route 124 and Road to Lead Mine Pond)

## SUDBURY

### *Hop Brook Mill*

To the right is the site of Hop Brook Mill, erected in 1659 by virtue of a town grant to Thomas and Peter Noyes, "to build and maintain a mill to grind the corn of the settlers." It is now the property of Henry Ford.

(Route 20 and Concord Road)

### *Sudbury Fight*

One-quarter mile north took place the Sudbury Fight with King Philip's Indians on April 21, 1676. Captain Samuel Wadsworth fell with twenty-eight of his men; their monument stands in the burying ground.

(Route 20 and Concord Road)

### *The Goodenow Garrison House*

Portion of the Goodenow Garrison House in which the settlers took refuge from King Philip's Indians during the battle of April 18-21, 1676.

(Route 20, East Sudbury)

### *Haynes Garrison House*

One-eighth of a mile north is the site of the Haynes Garrison House

the home of Deacon John Haynes. Here the settlers by their brave defense saved the town when King Philip and his Indian warriors attacked Sudbury in April, 1676.

(Wayland Road and Water Row)

## *Sudbury*

Settled 1638 by a company of Puritans who arrived in the ship "Confidence" and were attracted by the meadows on the Musketaquid River. Named after Sudbury in Suffolk.

(1. Route 20 at Sudbury-Wayland line)

(2. Route 20 at Sudbury-Framingham line)

## TOPSFIELD

### *Parson Capen House*

One-half mile west of here is the Parson Capen House. Built in 1683 for the minister, and a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the Puritan century. Now the home of the Topsfield Historical Society.

(Routes 1 and 97)

## TYNGSBOROUGH

### *Mansion House*

This mansion was built in 1675 by Colonel Jonathan Tyng for whom this town was named. It was the northerly outpost to the garrison house which stood a quarter-mile down stream opposite Wicassee Falls and Island where the Pawtucket Indians were settled.

(Route 3)

## WALTHAM

### *First Cotton Cloth Mill*

Here stands the original factory built by the Boston Manufacturing Company in 1813, the first mill in which all the operations for making cotton cloth were carried on in one place, and by power.

(Moody Street)

## WATERTOWN

### *Roger Clap's Landing*

Near this spot Roger Clap and other passengers of the "Mary and John," coming by boat from Nantasket landed their goods "with much labor and toil" in June, 1630. They shortly rejoined their companions at Mattapan who had founded there the town of Dorchester.

(Charles River Road and Beechwood Avenue)

### *Watertown*

Settled by Puritans in 1630 under the leadership of Sir Richard Saltonstall and the Rev. George Phillips who stood firmly for religious toleration and the right of the people to a representative government.

(1. Watertown Square)

(2. Route 20 at Watertown-Waltham line)

## WAYLAND

### *First Town Center*

Site of first meetinghouse and center of settlement of the Sudbury Plantation, 1638.

(Old Sudbury Road)

## WEBSTER

### *Chaubunagungamaug*

Site of Praying Indian town established by John Eliot and Daniel Gookin in 1674 and known as Chaubunagungamaug.

(Thompson Road near Lake Street)

## WENHAM

### *Wenham*

Settled about 1636, called Enon, "because there was much water there" (St. John iii, 23). Set off from Salem and name changed to Wenham 1643.

(1. Route 1A at Wenham-Beverly line)

(2. Route 1A near Wenham-Hamilton line)

### *Wenham Lake*

Early called The Great Pond. Favorite resort of the Indians. Hugh Peter preached on its shores in 1638.

(Route 1A)

## WESTBOROUGH

### *The Old Connecticut Path*

An Indian trail before 1630 left the road here to go over Fay Mountain.

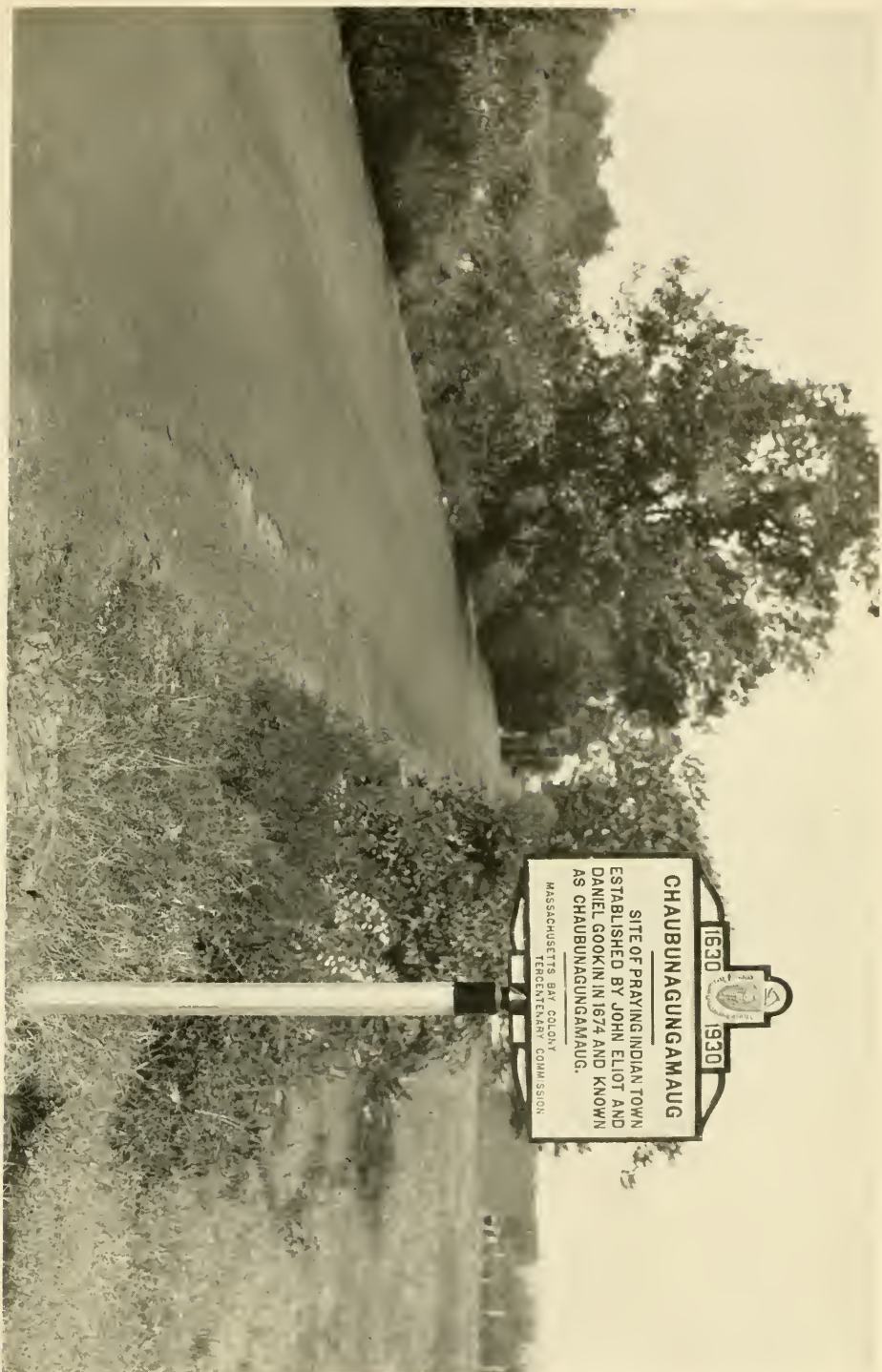
(Ruggles and Mt. Pleasant Streets)

## WEST BROOKFIELD

### *Fort Gilbert*

Here stood Fort Gilbert, built about 1688 to protect the second settlement of Brookfield from Indian raids.

(North Main Street)



A PRAYING INDIAN TOWN  
(*Webster*)



## WEYMOUTH

### *Weymouth*

Indian region called Wessagusset. Site of Thomas Weston's Colony, 1623. Attacked by Indians and rescued by Captain Miles Standish. Named after Weymouth in Dorset, from which many of its settlers came in 1635.

(1. Route 3A)

(2. Route 3 at Weymouth-Braintree line)

## WILBRAHAM

### *The Bay Path*

An Indian trail before 1630 left the road here to go over Steerage Rock Mountain.

(Route 20 and River Knoll)

## WINCHESTER

### *The Symmes Farm*

Farm of about three hundred acres granted to the Reverend Zachariah Symmes, first minister of Charlestown, in 1634. This portion of the farm is still owned by his descendants.

(Main Street)

### *The Squaw Sachem's Reservation*

The Squaw Sachem of the Nipmucs sold (1639) all her people's land excepting "the ground west of the two great ponds called the Mysticke Ponds, for the Indians to plant and hunt upon, and the weare above the ponds for the Indians to fish at."

(Route 3 at Winchester-Arlington line)

### *John Harvard's Land*

In 1638 this tract of about one hundred and twenty acres was granted by the town of Charlestown to its Teaching Elder John Harvard. He died the same year, aged thirty-one, leaving half his property to the College which was then named after him.

(Washington and Forest Streets)

### *Site of First House*

Built in 1640 by Edward Converse, who led the party sent out by Charlestown to explore "Waterfield." Selectman twenty-four years, deacon nineteen years, arrested in 1662 for speaking disrespectfully of the King's letter.

(Route 3B, Main Street and Converse Place)

### *Increase Nowell's Farm*

Increase Nowell, nephew to a Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and an original officer of the Massachusetts Bay Company, emigrated with Winthrop, settled in Charlestown and served as Assistant of the Colony until his death in 1655. This farm was granted to him in 1638.

(Route 3 and High Street)

## WINTHROP

### *Deane Winthrop House*

In 1637 William Peirce, Captain of the ship "Lion" erected this



house which was occupied from 1647 to 1703 by Deane Winthrop, younger son of Governor Winthrop.

(Shirley Street)

### *Governor Winthrop House*

Site of house erected by Governor Winthrop about 1634 and occupied for a time previous to 1647 by his son Deane who established on the nearby hill a ship signaling station by hoisting a bush to the top of a pole.

(Shirley Street)

## WOBURN

### *Woburn*

Settled by men from Charlestown under Captain Edward Johnson. Named in 1642 after Woburn, Bedfordshire. Here were born and grew up together Colonel Loammi Baldwin, the Engineer, and Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), Philanthropist and Scientist.

(1. Routes 128 and 3B)

(2. Routes 3 and 128)

## WORCESTER

### *Worcester*

The first settlement of this lonely region called Quinsigamond was attempted in 1673, but abandoned during King Philip's War. A second settlement, attempted in 1684, soon named Worcester, was

also temporarily abandoned because of Indian hostility. Permanent occupation was effected in 1713.

(1. Route 20, Belmont Street and Shrewsbury Street)

(2. Route 20, Lincoln Square)

(3. Route 20, Main and Stafford Streets)

### *First Attempted Settlement*

Here Ephraim Curtis white settler built in 1673 and lived until driven off by the Indians.

(Lincoln Street)

### *Second Attempted Settlement*

One-half mile westward stood the home of Digory Sargent, one of the second group of pioneers, whose attempted settlement was broken up by the natives. The name Worcester replaced the Indian Quinsigamond, pickerel lake, at the time of this settlement on October 15, 1684.

(Rice Square)

### *Jonas Rice*

On the slope of the hill one-half mile west stood the house of Jonas Rice, the first permanent dwelling in Worcester, built in 1713. He served as schoolmaster and his son, Adonijah, was the first white child born in Worcester.

(Rice Square)

### *Samuel Leonardson*

At the end of Hamilton Street is the site of the Leonardson house from

which in 1695 Samuel, aged twelve, was taken captive. Two years later he was with his Indian master at the burning of Haverhill and helped Hannah Dustin to make her escape.

*(Hamilton and Grafton Streets)*

### *Wigwam Hill*

One mile north on Wigwam Hill was one of the three Indian villages on Worcester ground. The heirs of Sagamore Pennasanet sold their rights to Captains Gookin, Henchman and Prentice on December 6, 1677.

*(Route 20 and Lake Avenue)*

### *First Mill*

A few rods east stood the house and mill of John Wing built in 1684. This was the only house left standing after the breaking of the second settlement of Worcester.

*(Route 122A, at Armory)*

### *Indian Village Pakachoag*

One-half mile up Malvern Road is the Indian spring and the site of the Indian village Pakachoag, clear spring, one of the three Indian villages on Worcester ground. John Eliot preached here in 1674.

*(Malvern Road and Southbridge Street)*

*THE Historical Markers erected by the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission during the year 1930 are of cast iron, both the post and the tablet. They were made by the Carlisle Foundry Company, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.*

*The tablet and post were designed by Charles R. Greco, Chairman of the Art Commission of the Commonwealth.*

*The legend is the same on both sides of the tablet which is erected perpendicular to the road in order that a passer-by from either direction may read the inscription without descending from his car.*

*All the tablets are thirty-six inches in width; those bearing the longer inscriptions are forty-five inches high to the top of the coat of arms; those with the shorter inscriptions are thirty-five inches high to the top of the coat of arms.*

*The background of the tablet is painted with aluminum; the letters and the trim in black; the coat of arms of the Commonwealth in blue and gold. The post is painted with aluminum.*

*Those tablets erected in the country or in less crowded thoroughfares are on shorter posts, the bottom of the tablet being sixty inches from the ground—this position bringing the center of the tablet on a level with the eyes of the passing motorist. In city streets and places where many pedestrians pass, the tablets are erected on longer posts to bring the bottom of the tablet seven feet above the ground and thus give head room.*

*The weight of the larger tablet is about 200 pounds; the weight of the smaller tablet is about 165 pounds.*

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## Acknowledgment

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*As a feature of the observance of the Tercentenary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor to initiate and promote such observance on the part of the Commonwealth provided for the erection of nearly three hundred Historical Markers within the territory of the original Bay Colony.*

*The Legislature appropriated \$15,000 to enable the Department of Public Works to erect the Markers, under the direction of the Tercentenary Commission.*

*Because of the comparatively short time available for the searching out of the most important of the eligible sites to be marked, the difficult and arduous work of preparing and revising the text of inscriptions, the manufacture and the erection of the Markers themselves, it was deemed necessary to limit the number of Markers to be set up to a maximum of three hundred, and, with a few exceptions, to confine these to the territory of the original Bay Colony and to the period preceding 1750. The City of Boston having undertaken to erect Markers within the municipality, the Commission placed only one therein.*

*This book reproduces the text of the inscriptions which appear on the tablets, as well as photographs of a number of the Markers as erected.*

*The Commission desires to make grateful acknowledgment of the cordial coöperation and assistance it has received in connection with this work from His Excellency Governor Frank G. Allen, the Legislature, the Administrative Departments, the officials and public-spirited citizens of the cities and towns in which Markers have been erected, and to the following named individuals:*

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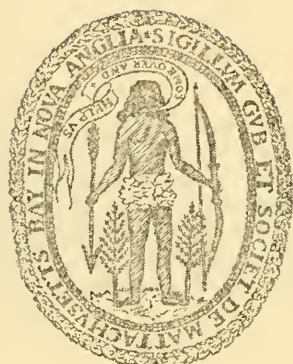
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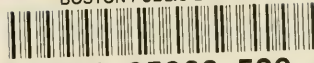








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